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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/804,535	03/19/2004	Seung-Min Park	678-1294 (P11399)	7582
66547	7590	12/17/2007	EXAMINER	
THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, P.C. 333 EARLE OVINGTON BOULEVARD SUITE 701 UNIONDALE, NY 11553			YUN, EUGENE	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2618		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		12/17/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/804,535	PARK ET AL.	
	Examiner Eugene Yun	Art Unit 2618	

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 October 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-9, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goyal et al. (US 6,751,473) in view of Borngraber et al. (US 7,215,881).

Referring to Claim 1, Goyal teaches a portable wireless terminal comprising:

A first housing having an upper end curved in a semicircular shape (see semicircular shape of ends in figs. 1 and 2), and open lower end (see 49 in fig. 14).

A second housing capable of being inserted into and drawn out from the first housing (see 3 of fig. 14).

Goyal does not teach a slit circumferentially formed along the upper end and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing, the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens circumferentially movable in the first housing along the slit.

Borngraber teaches a slit circumferentially formed along the upper end (see 37 of fig. 3) and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing (see 34 of fig. 3), the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens circumferentially movable in the first housing (see 34 of fig. 3 and fig. 1 noting that there is only one housing) along the slit (see col. 6, lines 5-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Borngraber to said terminal of Goyal in order to expand the range of mobile camera phones.

Referring to Claim 8, Goyal teaches a portable wireless terminal comprising:

A housing having a semicircular end (see semicircular shape of ends in figs. 1 and 2).

Goyal does not teach a slit circumferentially formed along the semicircular end and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing, the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens circumferentially movable in the housing along the slit.

Borngraber teaches a slit circumferentially formed along the semicircular end (see 37 of fig. 3) and a camera lens unit mounted in the first housing (see 34 of fig. 3), the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens circumferentially movable in the housing (see 34 of fig. 3 and fig. 1 noting that there is only one housing) along the slit (see col. 6, lines 5-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Borngraber to said terminal of Goyal in order to expand the range of mobile camera phones.

Referring to Claim 3, Borngraber also teaches a display unit arranged on a top surface of the first housing for displaying pictures (see 22 of fig. 1).

Referring to Claim 4, a keypad arranged on a top surface of the second housing, the keypad including a plurality of key buttons, wherein the keypad is hidden and exposed when the second housing is inserted into and drawn out from the receiving space of the first housing, respectively (see fig. 16).

Referring to Claim 5, Goyal also teaches the second housing having a lower end curved in a semicircular shape (see semicircular shape of ends in figs. 1 and 2).

Referring to Claim 6, Goyal also teaches a navigation key arranged on a top surface of the second housing near the semicircular lower end of the second housing (see col. 3, lines 42-47).

Referring to Claim 7, Goyal also teaches the navigation key always exposed irrespective of whether the second housing is inserted into or drawn out from the first housing (see col. 3, lines 42-47).

Referring to Claim 9, Borngraber also teaches a slip ring capable of being slidably rotated, while being in contact with an inner part of the semicircular end of the housing (see col. 5, lines 49-55);

an exposure opening penetrated from an outer circumferential surface of the slip ring to an inner circumferential surface of the slip ring (see col. 5, lines 49-55), the camera lens fixedly fitted in the exposure opening (see col. 5, lines 56-61); and

a flexible printed circuit inwardly extended from the camera lens through a gap between a lower end of the slip ring and an inner bottom surface of the housing (see col. 5, lines 56-61).

Referring to Claim 12, Goyal also teaches a receiving space extended inwardly from the open lower end in a longitudinal direction of the first housing, wherein the second housing is inserted into and drawn out from the receiving space (see sliding mechanism of fig. 14).

3. Claims 2, 10, and 11, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goyal and Borngraber and further in view of Park (US 6,704,586).

Referring to Claim 2, the combination of Goyal and Borngraber does not teach the exposure window circumferentially moves in the first housing along the slit in a range of 180 degrees. Park teaches the exposure window circumferentially moves in the first housing along the slit in a range of 180 degrees (see col. 4, lines 30-45 and fig. 1 noting that the lens circumferentially moves in another direction when the device is closed). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Park to the modified terminal of Goyal and Borngraber in order to increase the user friendliness of cellular phones with camera features.

Referring to Claim 10, the combination of Goyal and Borngraber does not teach the slit circumferentially formed along the semicircular end of the housing in a range of 180 degrees. Park teaches the slit circumferentially formed along the semicircular end of the housing in a range of 180 degrees (see col. 4, lines 30-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Park to the modified terminal of Goyal and Borngraber in order to increase the user friendliness of cellular phones with camera features.

Referring to Claim 11, Park also teaches the camera lens circumferentially moving in the first housing along the slit in a range of 180 degrees (see col. 4, lines 30-45 and fig. 1 noting that the lens circumferentially moves in another direction when the device is closed).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
5. Applicant's arguments filed 10/1/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The newly added amendments to the claims are not detailed enough in order for the claims to overcome the cited references. The applicant argues that the Borngraber reference does not teach "the camera lens unit having an exposure window and a camera lens circumferentially movable in the first housing along the slit" further stating that the correction lens is moving, not the actual lens. However, the limitation states "...'a' camera lens circumferentially movable in the first housing along the slit". With the limitation stating "a" camera lens, the examiner can read on any kind of lens of the camera device, including the correction lens. The examiner suggests pointing out more clearly which lens is to be movable in order to overcome the cited references.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eugene Yun whose telephone number is (571) 272-7860. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on (571)272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

EY
Eugene Yun
Examiner
Art Unit 2618



MATTHEW ANDERSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER